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A NEW CANADIAN SPECIES OF *CINARA* (APHIDAE) FROM *PICEA RUBENS*

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It is pleasure to acknowledge the assistance of Mrs. M. E. MacGillivray who sent me the material from which this species is described.

Cinara nepticula n. sp.

Alate viviparous female.

Length from vertex to end of cauda varying from 3.45-3.60 mm. Color of living specimens not recorded, as represented by cleared mounted specimens as follows: head and thorax dark dusky brown. Antennal segments I and II concolorous with head, segments III IV and V light dusky with the apical portions of segments darker, VI almost uniformly dark. Femora dusky almost uniform in color, or with the metathoracic femora slightly darker at the apex. Tibiae dusky with the apical portions darker, the dark portion of the metathoracic tibiae most extensive, but extending less than half way up the tibiae. Tarsal segments concolorous with apex of tibiae. Cornicles dusky.

Head and thorax: Length of antennal segments as follows: III .53mm., IV .25mm., V .31mm., VI .18 + .03mm. Sensoria distributed as follows: III primary, plus five secondary sensoria arranged in a straight row, IV primary, plus two secondary, V primary, plus one secondary. All sensoria are large, slightly tuberculate, with wide rims, and quite regular in size. Antennal hairs fairly numerous, upstanding, set at an angle of more than sixty degrees, on third segment about .09mm. in length. Antennal segments III IV and V rather rough, but not imbricated, VI weakly imbricated. Marginal sensoria on sixth segment small arranged in a straight row rather far removed from the primary sensorium.

Median transverse suture well developed brown in color. Ocular tubercles well developed. Last three segments of the rostrum varying in length as follows, .26-.28, .22-.23, .10mm. Prothoracic femora varying in length from .97–1.05mm, metathoracic femora varying in length from 1.35–1.50mm. Prothoracic tibiae 1.35mm. long. Metathoracic tibiae varying in length from 2.25–2.40mm. Hairs on metathoracic tibiae numerous, upstanding about .12mm. in length. Hairs on outer surface of tibiae fewer, more upstanding and longer than hairs on inner surface. First metathoracic tarsal segment .12mm. in length, length of second segment .31mm. Ventral surface of first metatarsal segment with about sixteen hairs. Second fork of media far removed from margin of wing, closer to body than start of anal sector. Lateral and posterior median

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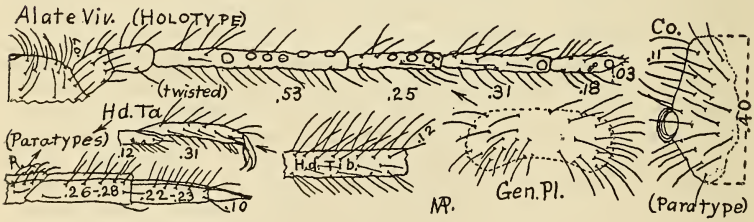
lobes of thorax with numerous long fine hairs which cover most of surface.

Abdomen. Hairs on dorsum of abdomen about .12mm. in length, fairly numerous, fine, roughly arranged in broad bands. Hairs on ventral surface of abdomen, more numerous than the hairs on the dorsum, not arranged in bands, otherwise similar to hairs on dorsum. Cornicles varying in width from .33-.40mm. the hairs on the cornicles are similar to those on the dorsum of the abdomen but slightly shorter, the hairs cover the entire surface and are evenly distributed over the surface. Anterior margin of cornicles more irregular than other margins. Orifice of cornicles closer to posterior margin that to anterior. The cornicles are rather flat. Each side of the dorsum of the abdomen has two rows of rather small wax pore plates. The genital plate has the hairs largely confined to the ends and posterior margin which is slightly concave. Hairs on the pigmented spots anterior to the cauda about .15mm. in length, the hairs cover a greater area in the middle of the spots than at the ends. Cauda and anal plate with setulae, both provided with numerous hairs.

This species may not be keyed in Palmer's key to the genus *Cinara* before couplet 10. Couplet 10 is based on apterous viviparous females which are not available. It may be assumed that the apterous viviparous female when known will have the hairs on the metathoracic tibiae longer than the width of the tibiae. Couplet 24 is also based on the length of hairs on the hind tibiae of apterous viviparous females, if the first alternative is followed this species keys to *C. braggii* (G). *C. nepticula* differs from *braggii* by having shorter hairs on the tibiae, the cornicles with more regular margins, more secondary sensoria, longer fourth, fifth and sixth antennal segments, smaller marginal sensoria. The second alternative of couplet 24 can not be completed.

Holotype alate viviparous female, deposited in the Canadian National Collection, Ottawa, Canada. Host *Picea rubens,* Melrose, Nova Scotia, Canada. Collected by F. G. Cuming.



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